

## WOMAN'S HERALD

Devoted to the Household, the Fashions and the Activities of Women.

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DAILY DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

Correspondence is invited. Address all communications to the Woman's Editor of The Washington Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

## Our "Doll-Sending Dollies."

Do the children of the United States deserve the reputation they enjoy in Europe?

The Saxons have returned to America the toys sent to their children by the children of the United States, on the ground that those same toys are spotted with the blood of the Saxon children's fathers. They claim that from a country feigning, but not observing strict neutrality, they cannot accept toys. It is, of course, laudable. Its justification is a matter not to be settled here.

But the idea of the Saxons hold of American children, as much in England and France as in Germany—is interesting, and no spirit of neutrality can be strained in discussing it.

"The dear American little ones," says a German editorial, "whom we are accustomed to picture as the already blasé visitors at elegant children's balls, pampered darlings of mothers and aunts, have soft hearts, too." Later on it speaks of the doll-sending dollies of America.

There is nothing, to be sure, in these options detrimental to the children of America. But the characterization does not seem justified.

Do most of the children who contributed toward the store of toys that went to Europe's children play the role of "blue visitors at elegant children's balls? Are most of them dollies? Aren't most of them quite as simple-minded, quite as unspoiled, as the children of Europe, of Saxony?

To be sure, there are some pampered children of the stars and stripes whose pettishness, selfishness and altogether absurd behavior at home and in Europe, have given Europeans justification for including the many. The few have deserved the criticism and the many have had to bear it. Many children in this country are born with gold spoons in their mouths, but most of this many are simply brought up.

And the great body of American children is quite unadorned. It is made up of sturdy, simple-minded, independent youngsters, healthfully awkward at the few children's "balls" they attend. Perhaps they are pampered darlings of their mothers and aunts. But usually the pampering consists in a kiss and a slice of bread and jam, and a trip to the circus as a reward for good behavior, or a word of affection and praise for the sake of encouragement. For the mothers and aunts of the land—most of them are too busy and too poor to pamper their darlings in too elaborate, more harmful ways.

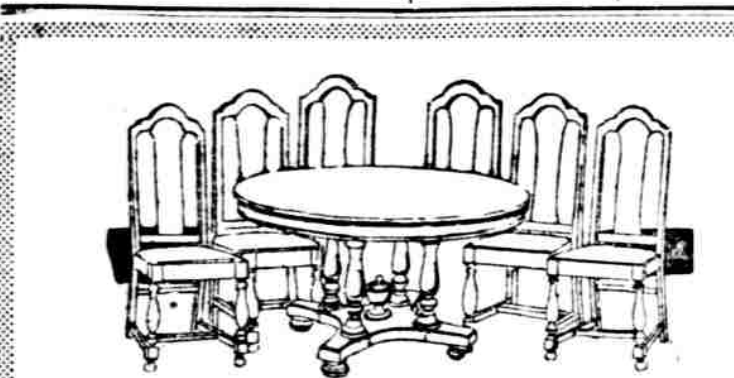
The child of the United States is a conglomerate. Sometimes he has the winsome smile of Italy, sometimes the stern endurance of the North. But he has, wherever he himself was born, something more than pampered ways and doll-like manners to recommend him to the attention of the world.

## SUFFRAGE MEASURE BEATEN.

Delaware House Defeats Bill by Vote of 22 to 8.

Dover, Del., March 8.—The house this afternoon defeated the suffrage amendment by a vote of 22 to 8. Six members were absent. The suffragists expected eleven votes. Representative Downard, swayed by appeals of suffragists, did not offer his amendment providing for a referendum of voters if the suffrage amendment had passed.

Under the constitution it is only necessary for two successive legislatures to pass an amendment. No referendum is required on any constitutional amendment, a provision which makes Delaware laws unique.



## Character Furniture

We will always be greatly pleased to have any people visit our store for the express purpose of seeing exactly the class of furniture in our stocks.

Liberal credit is linked with our name, and to some this may carry the impression of ordinary qualities, but we wish to impress, most firmly, the fact that we offer credit in order that people may afford to buy the best.

We carry moderately priced lines, but we also carry furniture that would grace the rooms of a handsome home. Our better lines show all the character and individuality that is seen in any stock.

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## WHAT SHALL I DO?

## DRESSMAKING?

Pursued Properly, Dressmaking Is a Profitable Vocation for Women. Often Bringing Them Fortune. But It's a Vocation That Calls for Constant Application—The Various Openings That Await the Would-be Dressmaker After Her Apprentices Days Are Over—Women Who Have Made Dressmaking Pay Handsomely.

By MARY MARSHALL.

You have never thought of dressmaking as a possible vocation have you? The dressmaker who usually thinks about the village spinster who in childhood went from house to house for a bare \$1.50 a day, the widow who wore her fingers to the bone taking in dressmaking in the effort to support six hungry children—these are the weary figures, no doubt, loom up in your memory and make you say "No" to dressmaking as a possible vocation.

But don't let these memories prejudice you against dressmaking. For it is a fact that clever dressmakers nowadays, women with ideas, pluck and business ability, make good money about as surely as any other women workers. It is a fact that there is more real estate held within the confines of New York City by dressmakers than by any other class of women. This condition has been brought about by the steadily increasing incomes made in dressmaking—not only in New York, but in all cities where wealth and business ability that dressmakers are said to possess.

But don't get an idea that to run a successful and fashionable dressmaking business you need do very little actual dressmaking. That is an idea that some young women who decide to enter dressmaking, obtain on an occasional visit to a fashionable dressmaker. These aspirants think of the great dressmaker as a magnificently endowed arbiter of fashion, who sweeps leisurely through her establishment directing a corps of well-trained assistants. It is an alluring picture, but it doesn't quite "see up" with the facts in the case.

One dressmaker who made a quarter of a million dollars and had, a few years ago, a country-wide reputation for her exquisite sense of color and taste, was a natural fondness for dress-making. She was out of common blue and white striped bodice, because a few dresses of this material would last almost indefinitely in fitting, draping, and designing in which she took a hand she had no time left to replenish her own wardrobe.

Being, of course, is not necessary, but the kind of intensity of purpose and absorption in making dresses and doing nothing else that in this case, and in difference in the dressmaker is absolutely necessary for a woman to possess if she would earn one of the fortunes that most certainly do lie in the way of clever dressmaking.

Another thing that you must possess right from the start, if you are to take up and make a success of dressmaking, is a natural fondness for dress-making. You must be able to see in a dress, wherever you see it, if you are what might be called a natural born dressmaker, your talent lies in that direction—everywhere and at all times you will have your eyes open to the detail, the effect of the line and the color of dress. All this you will see and absorb in the theater, in the street, at home—in the church, even.

The first steps in dressmaking are lessons in plain sewing, and there are many possible ways of gaining this grounding. Important as are these first principles in sewing, remember that general education carries a good dressmaker a long way, for the more she knows of the world, of art, of history and of society, the more ideas she will have when it comes to designing and ornamenting costumes.

The principal of one of the biggest professional training schools for dressmakers and tailors in the country declared to me that the only way to give women who went through a few months' training with her made successful dressmakers and tailors in the country, was to give them a good general education, and to provide a sound education with \$8 a week in their first positions.

"However," added this principal, "you can't keep a good dressmaker down, and guess there are a few little, bright-faced girls in dressmaking shops today who in twenty or thirty years will be counting their fortunes in six figures."

But it is a hard row to hoe—this working from the bottom up to the top—and the more education you have to begin with, the easier the row.

with the easier time you will have to win the laurels of success.

By all odds the quickest road to success is through a good dressmaking and tailoring school where in the space of six months, at a cost of from \$30 to \$50, you can learn thoroughly the principles of drafting, cutting, fitting and designing. If possible, get this training in one of the larger cities where you can, through instruction from your school, visit the noted dressmakers and great importing establishments. You can also, by trips to the fashionable stores, the show windows, the famous promenade, get glimpses of the fashionable world that will give you insight into the problems of dress.

After a month or so in the dressmakers' school there will be a strong temptation to start out independently at once—to open up a little establishment in the home or to start in dressmaking at from \$2 to \$5.00 a day. But experienced dressmakers say this is a mistake. If possible, every graduate dressmaker—she who understands the principles of cutting, fitting, drafting and designing as well as she ever can—should spend a few months at least in a large dressmaking establishment, even though she have to consent to the bare subsistence wage of \$5 to \$10 a week while so doing. It is never difficult to get into one of these shops, either through the dressmaking school or through personal application. The demand for able and enter dressmakers—especially at the busy seasons—is always greater than can be met by the supply. In a few months in such a shop the ambitious woman, besides earning her living, can get valuable lessons in management, in buying and importing, and in fact in meeting customers.

Thus trained, a wealth of possibilities await the capable dressmaker. She may rise to be forewoman of the establishment with a year-round salary of \$5 a week. She may have her own establishment, for general dressmaking, and if she has the right combination of practical, artistic ability and personality, she can literally make hundreds of thousands of dollars at it. Or she can open a specialty dressmaking shop where, because she can make a certain line of apparel—mourning, debutantes', elderly ladies' or children's—better than anyone else in the city, she will be able to gain large profits.

Many famous dressmakers' houses employ trained dressmakers whose sole duty it is to mingle in society, to attend the parties and to study the fashions and dress exhibitions to be ever on the lookout for new and interesting phases of fashion. For such positions a knowledge of sketching is of great value, as well as an accurate feeling for form, line and color. Such specialists often receive \$100 or \$200 a year, but this salary is some of the best in the city, for they themselves have to keep up with the ever-varying changes of fashion.

Sometimes good business women make a specialty of making and repairing. They go through one of this previous training. A few years ago a society woman who had lost her money made the discovery that she was a dressmaker. She was the first thing she should do, she was able and willing to make suits for her at a total cost of about \$25. She was the first thing she should do, she had paid four times that amount for the dress of her good fortune and patronage of the exclusive dressmaking shop.

"See here, Tony," she said one day, "the only reason you aren't making money is because you haven't any ideas of the dressmaker's business. What makes you keep up with the fashions? What makes you see in a dress, wherever you see it, if you are what might be called a natural born dressmaker, your talent lies in that direction—everywhere and at all times you will have your eyes open to the detail, the effect of the line and the color of dress. All this you will see and absorb in the theater, in the street, at home—in the church, even."

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But it is a hard row to hoe—this working from the bottom up to the top—and the more education you have to begin with, the easier the row.

Miss Marshall has spent much time investigating the opportunities for women in various lines of work and is now giving the results of this investigation to the women of Washington, as she has done before in many other cities. She is puzzled about the line of work for which you are best suited, the preparation required, the chances for success, the money returns to be expected, and the experience of other women in the same line. Read these articles which are to appear in the Woman's Herald every Friday. If they do not fit your particular case, state your problem to Miss Marshall and she will gladly give you her personal attention. Miss Marshall cannot undertake to secure employment for anyone.

## Santa Claus Girl.

Miss Olive May Wilson, of Philadelphia, known as the "Santa Claus Girl," who at 15 is at the head of the most extensive Christmas-savings philanthropy in the country, has announced her engagement to Birchell Hammer, a wealthy lumberman. Miss Wilson for the past two years has been the Santa Claus to thousands of poor children, and once went to Washington to plead with President Wilson for franking privilege on her enormous Christmas shipping of gifts to poverty-stricken rural districts all over the country. The President and several members of the Cabinet heartily endorsed her remarkable work, but were unable to grant the unprecedented privilege.

## She Has 1,000 Guests.

Miss Mary Clementine Smedley, of New York, gave a reception last week to 1,000 guests, persons who contributed funds enabling her to fight for and secure a \$500,000 fortune, left her in the will of Hiram H. Lampert, which was contested by relatives. When reduced to dependency, a subscription was taken up for Miss Smedley to enable her to carry her fight to the Court of Appeals.

## The Woman Who Won the Job.

The only woman among the thirty social workers of all parts of the country applying for the position was the successful candidate in the recent examination held by the recreation committee of Cleveland, Ohio, for commissioner of recreation of that city at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

## Alone in Her Class.

Miss Elsie Lander, assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Kansas State senate, is the first woman to hold such office in this country.

THE WIDE VEIL that flares about the shoulders carries out the ever-widening line that the present silhouette requires.



## HOUSE-WIVES' DAILY ECONOMY CALENDAR

USE WHOLESALE METHODS.

The retail methods that prevail in most kitchens are appalling in their wastefulness—both of time and material. It has often been said that if a business man, an organizer, could go into the usual house he could, if he put his mind to it, effect time-saving, money-saving changes by organizing the work. There is no reason in the world why any intelligent woman should not herself put her house in an efficient, economical condition. And perhaps the first thing she should do to effect the desired change is to get rid of the retail methods she employs.

To begin with, if you have facilities for storing, and if you can possibly afford to invest the amount of money required, buy supplies in quantity. Much money can be saved in this way.

Use all the by-products of your cooking. Learn to utilize dry bread for puddings and crumbles, trimmings and bones of meat for soup stock, left-over vegetables for salads, left-over meats for croquettes, ragouts and meat pies.

Have the work in your house done systematically, and so save the time and energy always required to do work when no system is planned out and carried through.

Make things in large quantities. It takes little longer to make soup stock enough for a week than it does to make soup stock enough for a meal. So, on a day when the work of the cook allows it, have the soup stock made and enough to give stock enough to serve as the foundation for the week's supply of soup.

Roll out all stale crackers and bread, and use them in the oven, into crumbs, and store these away in a glass fruit jar. This takes hardly longer than it takes to roll out enough crumbs for one batch of croquettes.

Boil enough potatoes to warm over for three or four days. These keep well on the ice and can be varied by reheating in different ways.

The woman who gets in the habit of doing such housekeeping as she can keep in the kitchen, and of giving stock enough to serve as the foundation for the week's supply of soup, will find that all her daily duties can be gathered together and done in bulk.

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## ANITA GIRSH WOULD BE A JERSEY CITY POLICEMAN

Jersey City, N. J., March 9.—Anita Girsh, superintendent of the Jersey City poor fund, probably will be the first woman to apply for appointment as a member of the police force under the new law signed by Gov. Fielder. She has police work to do in investigating desertions of wives, drunkenness and brutality to wives and children.



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## TOMORROW'S MENU.

"We have got three things left, sir—love, music and salad."—Wilkie Co. lins.

## BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples.  
Rice and Cream.  
Cassange.  
Coffee.

## LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.

Marrow-bone Sandwiches.  
Potato Salad.  
Apple Fritters.

## DINNER.

Cream of Tomato Soup.  
Lamb Steak and Rice Croquettes.  
Cassange Jelly.  
Orange Salad.  
Coffee.

Puffs: Mix two cups of flour, two cups of milk, two eggs and a little salt and beat until smooth. Bake in a quick oven.

Marrow-bone sandwiches: Remove all the meat from two marrow bones. Into each end of the bones press some bread crumbs and roll the bones, thus prepared, in a thin cloth and boil for an hour. When cool, remove the marrow, rub it to a paste, season highly and serve on a crisp, hot, browned cracker.

Rice croquettes: Mix two cups of boiled rice, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and two eggs, and add enough cracker crumbs to take up the moisture. Form into croquettes and fry brown in deep fat.

## Woman Drives Bus.

Mrs. Nella Malogowicz, of New Orleans, who until last year was "punching cows" on her husband's ranch in Montana, is now operating a "jitney" for women only in the city's shopping district. She is clearing \$12 a day. There are about 8,000 shop girls employed in New Orleans, and these are her special patrons.

## "Suff" to Marry Prosecutor.

Francis J. Henry, of Los Angeles, Cal., noted craft prosecutor, has married Mrs. Eliza Van Winkle, a leading suffragist and formerly his campaign manager during his campaign for the United States Senate on the Progressive ticket.

## Sweetest Girl in Pennsylvania.

Miss Elizabeth Roth, of Germantown, Pa., is envied by all other girls of the State, for she has been chosen by Gov. Brumbaugh as the sweetest girl in the State to clothe the battle-ship Pennsylvania at Newport News on March 15.

## Old Rule Is Raised.

Vassar girls may now walk out with their beaux on a Sunday afternoon or evening. This privilege, unknown at the famous college for women during the half century of its existence, has just been granted by its new president, Dr. Henry Van Winkle, who has raised the old rule from six to eight o'clock.

## Another Society Nurse.

Miss Gladys Adams, formerly a Louisville, Ky., belle has sailed for Liverpool to become an army nurse. She will aid her aunt, Lady Ross, who was Patti Gilson, of Kentucky, and who has been nursing at the hospital of the Duchess of Sutherland at Dunkirk.

## For Florence Nightingale.

There will soon be placed in Regent Street, London, a statue of Florence Nightingale. The figure represents "The Lady with the Lamp," as she might have been seen at night passing through the wards of the hospital at Scutari in the time of the Crimean war.

## Women to Plant Tree.

The local women's clubs of Pentwater, Mich., will plant shade trees along twenty miles of the West Michigan pike, according to the 1915 plan of the State Agricultural College, who made the plans with the Oceana County Federation.

## Women Inventors.

Statistics show that during the year 1914, 26 women inventors applied for patents in England.

## DAILY FASHION HINT

"The stars incline, but do not compel." Wednesday, March 10, 1915.

He who is early at work will prosper this day, astrologers predict, for Jupiter is in a strongly benefic position during the morning hours. Later Venus and the Sun are kindly in their influence.

It is a day for pushing business projects, seeking aid and co-operation in financial matters, and looking for new avenues of activity.

There is a sign indicative of good luck to all who have won a reputation for business and industry. An increase in income should be more easily obtained than at other times.

The rule is auspicious for opening shops and beginning new business ventures. Manufacturing is well aspected. Large investments in Middle Western concerns are prognosticated.

Great success in matters relating to international law is prophesied for Americans. A university professor will attain distinction.

Buyers are subject to the most fortunate guidance of the stars, but real estate is not a lucky speculation while this configuration prevails.

Mary exercises a mildly adverse power today. It is not a favorable time for domestic happiness and misunderstandings are to be avoided.

A London astrologer predicts that the United States and other countries now at peace will suffer from certain forms of degeneracy, which will affect the scientific professions and produce an increase of vice. This condition will be made worse, it is foretold by migrations from European countries, but it precedes a thorough purifying of public morals.

Under this way of the planets increased activity among philanthropic organizations is encouraged. Industrial reforms are to be widespread, it is predicted.

Children are to receive more attention than in previous years. As an asset of the nation they will be objects of scientific care and solicitude and an era of wise provision for their welfare is dawning.

Airships are to menace territory belonging to the United States, the seers declare.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a successful year in which business and domestic affairs will prosper. Those who are employed will be fortunate.

Children born on this day have the forecast of happiness and prosperity. Boys probably will rise rapidly in business or professional life. Girls will favorites with persons of every class.

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## Delay Pennsylvania Suffrage.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 8.—The senate will not act finally on the woman suffrage resolution, which passed second reading today, until next Monday evening, due to the absence of several senators who want to have their votes recorded. When the amendment was reached, Senator Crow threw a scare into suffragists by moving that it be placed on the postponed calendar. He quoted their fears, however, immediately by explaining that he was on the wrong bill.

## ANACOSTIA IN CLEAN-UP.

Citizens' Association Head Picking Committee for Campaign.

The Public Improvement Association will take an active part in the clean-up, paint-up campaign next month, and President Price is now preparing the personnel of a committee to be charged with the work. The March meeting of the Anacostia Citizens' Association is to be held tonight in the parish hall of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. This meeting will mark the close of Charles R. Burr's service of seven years as president of this association, and the beginning of the term of President Maurice Otterback. Allen F. Jackson has been re-elected president of the Hillside Citizens' Association and C. E. Howard, vice president. The secretary and treasurer will be named at a later meeting. President Jackson has appointed the following committee chairman: Streets and lights, Marcus Dale; water and sewer, C. E. Howard; schools, R. U. Wilkinson; sanitation, Dr. R. H. Shipley; water and fire, H. R. Queenan, and railroads, Rev. C. H. Parker.

## To Watch "Mashers."

Miss Blanche Payson is the queen of the Panama Exposition police. Only 21 years old, but weighing 25 pounds, and with a head as big as a watermelon, she is a special officer to guard the women and children, and to watch the "mashers" at the fair.

## DAILY SHORT STORY.

## HER LENTEN SACRIFICE.

By JOHN DARLING.

"There is only one thing that I really do not like to do," said Geraldine. "Then that's the thing for you to do, my dear; that ought to be your sackcloth and ashes this Lent," said Miss Craft, spinster, and Sunday school teacher of Central Bible House, and other girls not yet old enough to vote. "What is it?" "Darning!" I hate to darn stockings!"

Miss Craft almost smiled, but her thin lips set themselves again before they had entirely committed such a trivial matter. "I thought you might like it, my dear. And now let me tell you that if you would do your whole day this Lenten time you would go out darning by the hour and put away the money you receive for this work, for your Easter offering. It is no sacrifice for a girl like you to save a part of your allowances, you would not mind yourself do something you do not like to do and earn money thereby. I am a firm believer in teaching the young women that sacrifice means—first a firm belief."

Geraldine looked respectfully interested in what Miss Craft was saying, but she was not at all moved. "I have her duty to carry out my teacher's wishes."

But the subject occurred to her again, and for one reason or other it kept haunting itself into her thoughts. How true it was that she had no cross to bear, that she seldom had a sacrifice to make; that her world went along in a singularly smooth path. Perhaps Miss Craft was right when she said darning would show her how to make a sacrifice, and she might help her after all. She did not want to be selfish; this might develop her character.

Before the beginning of Lent she had decided to darn stockings for any one who would pay her 20 cents an hour all through the Lenten season, and she would not mind the work to do, but she had determined to take whatever came her way.

One family after another engaged her services for one or two, or even five or six hours a week, and before she could realize it Geraldine had given up nearly all of her own time. This in itself was great sacrifice, for the skating was good and she loved to skate. Her little box of money, which she was saving for her Easter offering, was getting larger.

The family in which Geraldine found the most darning to do was a family of father, mother, four sons and a small daughter. The mother kept no servant and had eyes that would not admit of her darning or doing close work at night. Hence, Geraldine's newly established profession fitted in conveniently with the schemes of the family need.

Each week when Geraldine left the quiet little house on a quiet street of the town she left a neat row of stockings ready for the mother to put away. As she began to catch up with the Lenten time, she was getting more and more tired, and she was getting more and more tired.

The week before Easter Geraldine felt that she could do the darning for the Foster family in less than two weeks, and on the day when she was to go to that home, which she had planned to have an afternoon's skating.

To her surprise and disappointment when she arrived in the cheerful sewing room, Mrs. Foster showed her a basketful of socks.

"My son James has come home for Easter and when he comes he always brings his mending and I have it done for him. It is fortunate for me that you are here, Miss Bonner. Geraldine tried to smile, but the smile was only surface deep. She could see her skating disappearing with all the other days of sport she had planned. But in trying to hurry and in attacking her work cheerfully Geraldine could not help feeling that she was strengthening her own will power.

"I'll try to get them all done for you, Mrs. Foster," she said, cheerfully. "This is my last week, you know."

"I do know it—to my sorrow," replied Mrs. Foster. "Oh, James, come in. Miss Bonner, this is my son who has loaded you down with extra work. James, Miss Bonner, who has been helping me for a few weeks with the mending."

James Foster let his eyes dwell longer than was necessary on the lovely face of Geraldine Bonner as she sat in the sunlight in his mother's sewing room. He was looking over to her low rocker and put out his hand. "I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting you—and sorry to see you go," he said.

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"Oh—don't mind the work. I—well, I'll tell you how much I have done me, some day, perhaps," Geraldine answered.

"You're fond of darning," asked James, sitting down to the edge of the machine. He was tall, and the edge of it made a not uncomfortable seat for him.

"Fond of it?" asked Geraldine. "If I were I shouldn't be doing it as a Lenten sacrifice, should I?" she laughed.

"Hardly—would she, mother?" Mrs. Foster shook her head. "No, son, I guess not. But I'll say for Miss Bonner right here and now that she might love the work dearly, for she has never been anything but cheerful and happy over it, and it has been a pleasure to have her here."

Geraldine made a bow over her work and Mrs. Foster hurried off to attend to numerous duties. James, being at home on a visit, could think of no less pleasant way of spending that

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vacation time than in sitting in his mother's sewing room watching the sunbeams play in and out among Geraldine Bonner's curls as she bent over the homely task of darning.

All afternoon he remained near the girl and at the end of three hours when she had finished the two went to become more than mere acquaintances. They were sure that they had found several points of meeting and that they should see each other often while James was at home.

Geraldine was busy during the week, but on Sunday when she made her Easter offering to marry him, and before she became his bride she went to her